

WEATHER FORECAST.

Generally fair to-day and to-morrow;
warmer to-day; moderate shifting winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 53; lowest, 37.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 238—DAILY.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

PRICE TWO CENTS

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NO TRUCE, PREMIER TELLS BISHOPS AS HOME ROUTE BEGINS

Violence in Ireland by Police to Meet Murder Is Not Condoned, Lloyd George Replies to Protest.

REPUBLIC IMPOSSIBLE

Says Security of British Commonwealth Would Be in Danger and Ulster Would Start Civil War.

FOES CALL REPLY WEAK

Analogy With U. S. Civil War Should Be Instead With 1776, Assert Those Pleading for Leniency.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, April 19.

To-day the appointed day upon which the home rule act becomes effective in Ireland revealed the two sides lined up more stiffly than ever against each other. The Prime Minister, in a long letter to twenty British Anglican Bishops and Nonconformist clergymen who protested against the reprisals in Ireland and sought a truce for a settlement of the Irish problem, makes it clear that the Government will not compromise. He said that an Irish republic was impossible for two reasons: it was incompatible with the security of Great Britain and the existence of the British Commonwealth and that it would mean civil war in Ireland.

Meanwhile the Government is going ahead with full preparations in connection with the application of the home rule bill. Lord Edmund Talbot, who on April 1 was chosen Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, will be named to the peerage soon after he takes his post. Ulster is going ahead with all preparations to open her Parliament, and the Sinn Fein are preparing to contest every seat in both bodies, although the Sinn Fein declare they will never fill those seats under what they call "the plunder and partition act." However, it is possible that there may be a lull in the actual fighting in Ireland pending the elections.

Fighting to Start Anew.

But the lull to-day seems to indicate that once the elections are settled there will be a sharp renewal of the struggle. And it is a struggle that is plainly getting on the nerves of the British people.

The Bishops that sent their memorial to Mr. Lloyd George represent not only the free church element, with which he is closely associated through his Liberal affiliations, but important members of the established hierarchy, including Bishop Coadjutor, to whom the Prime Minister addressed his reply.

Mr. Lloyd George's answer, however, may be said to represent a vast body of British opinion on the question. It was called by his supporters in the House of Commons to-night as a masterly statement of the Government's position, ranking with the most important of Mr. Lloyd George's State documents. Arousing such enthusiasm among the firmly seated Coalitionists, it is recognized that the other side—the Opposition—can have no appreciable effect on the ultimate event.

Telegrams in London indicate the letter as a special ex parte plea, in which the other side is ignored. Even those Liberals who backed up the Bishops' memorial said that Mr. Lloyd George begged the question raised by the memorial; namely, that whatever enormities might have been committed on the Sinn Fein side, the forces of the crown, representing law and order, are doubly guilty.

Aversing the Outrage.

Against his indictment of the Sinn Fein for starting unconstitutional violence, Irish spokesmen here to-night bring up the unforgettable fact that the first modern rebellion in Ireland was Sir Edward Carson's resistance to the Home Rule act in 1914.

They say that while that was a pure mutiny, the Sinn Fein rising since that time have been in pursuance with constitutionally determined acts by the Irish people under the British election law, insisting that the Dail Eireann, or Irish Republican Parliament, derives sound authority from the general elections in 1918. As usual, these spokesmen evade making any defense of the killing of Irish policemen, which the Sinn Fein undoubtedly started.

To Mr. Lloyd George's stirring analogy between the present struggle in Ireland and the American civil war, they say he has got the wrong end in American history in mind. The real analogy, they declare, dates in 1776, instead of in 1860.

As against Mr. Lloyd George's assertion that Irish self-determination would Balkanize the world, they say that "Ulster self-determination would Balkanize Ireland, and then the argument goes back to the same old deadlock."

There is still a notable unwillingness on the part of these spokesmen to discuss unequivocally and under close questioning that they will fight until a republic in Ireland is achieved. Publicity and for quotation they are all demanding it, but there is no reason to doubt a previous statement that they would accept less than a republic.

The text of Mr. Lloyd George's letter follows: "My Lord Bishop: I have received the letter dated April 3, signed by yourself and nineteen other leaders of

POLICE BAN COSTUMES AT ART STUDENTS' BALL

"Go Home or Put on Your Clothes," Says Detective at Hotel McAlpin—So Dance Collapses—Inspector Boettler Shocked.

A gigantic detective, from whose face shone the radiance of perfect purity, stood at the door of the grand ballroom in the Hotel McAlpin last night and virtuously shoed away the scores of gorgeously costumed young men and women who came tripping down the corridors for the four hours of dancing that was to wind up the annual entertainment and costume ball of the Art Students' League of West Fifty-seventh street.

"Go home," said the detective, "or put on your clothes. There ain't goin' to be anybody dance in costume. The Inspector says so."

And there wasn't—wherefore the party collapsed with a bang! It seems that Inspector Boettler had absorbed the impression that the affair, which began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon with a theatrical performance by the members of each of the league's classes, was to be a sort of Greenwich Village riot. The Inspector informed Capt. Joseph Howard of the West Thirtieth street station that the purity and peace of the Tenderloin must not be disturbed by any Greenwich Village riots, and Capt. Howard sent the gigantic detective over to the hotel to see that the command was enforced. It was, and the guests, most of them art students, sat around and booed the detective until they got tired of

that, and then they went home, saying things.

David H. Morrison, vice-president of the league and a member of the dance committee, spent most of yesterday trying to get a permit for the dance, but the authorities were strangely adamant; they seemed unable to get over the impression that the affair would be terribly wicked. At Headquarters Morrison was referred to Inspector Boettler, who said he had seen two pictures in newspapers of costumes which young ladies proposed to wear at the party, and that he had been somewhat shocked.

One of these costumes was worn in a sketch given by the women's life class during the afternoon, and the police did not interfere, but Inspector Boettler was afraid the young lady would try to wear it at the dance. The particular picture to which the police objected showed an Egyptian costume, the upper half consisting of a band of silk fully six inches broad, and the lower half was draped from the waist to below the knee, and was slightly diaphanous.

Gifford Beal, president of the league, described the edict of the Inspector as an outrage, but no one attempted to defy the police. Instead they spent many pleasant moments booing the detective who so patiently shoed them away from the ballroom without once losing his look of perfect purity.

ALLIED PREMIERS MEET IN FEW DAYS

Briand to See Lloyd George With Outline of French Plans.

TO MAKE GERMANY PAY
Expects to Get \$2,000,000,000 Yearly, Levying on Towns if Necessary.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 19.

Premier Briand will meet Lloyd George on Saturday or Sunday at Hythe, England, with a full programme of what France proposes to do May 1 in enforcing penalties on Germany. Apart from the calling back to the colors of the class of 1919 the steps will probably include a call for volunteers for a term of six months, the despatching of technicians to take over the German telephones and telegraphs, the increasing of taxes or even the imposing of a levy on German towns as Germany did in Belgium during the war, the placing of an export duty on German coal, but modifying this for deliveries to German factories in occupied territory, and complete control of state owned wealth such as railroads, forests and waterways.

French experts have reported it to be possible by sound business methods to obtain \$2,000,000,000 yearly for the Allies.

French labor unions are reported to be almost solidly behind Premier Briand's policy of making Germany pay and will raise any serious opposition to the mobilization of the class of 1919, official declarations that such a mobilization would not last more than three months, by which time the latest conscripts would take over the policing duties across the Rhine, have done much to rally labor to the support of the Government, only the Communists affect feeling that the Government is not doing enough to restore the devastated regions—already receiving the attention of the Government, but the Government is unwilling to import labor at the expense of Frenchmen who are unable to go.

Germany insists that her quota of laborers must have special favors, such as recreation, baths, billiards and billiards, but the French syndicates have agreed that this is impossible until considerable reconstruction has been effected. France takes such offers as efforts on the part of the Germans to gain time for further conscription, and she has refused to view in Germany's semi-official refusal to hand over her gold reserve to the Reparations Commission before May 1.

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COLOGNE FORECASTS NEW GERMAN OFFER

3 Billion Marks During Ten Years and Fifth of Exports.

Paris, April 19.—The Temps to-day publishes a despatch from Cologne giving what purports to be propositions which the newspaper says Germany will make to the Allies Wednesday or Thursday.

According to the Temps Germany proposes to pay to the Allies 3,000,000,000 gold marks during ten years, and also yearly payments equal to one-fifth of the value of German exports to

NEED more capital for your business? Want to invest where your services are required? Need a partner? Real opportunities in The Herald's Business Opportunities—Want Ad section. Telephone Chelsea 4000—Ad.

FRENCH LINE CHIEF IS HOTEL SUICIDE

Col. Kozminski Heartbroken Over Death of Wife in January.

HANGS SELF IN PLAZA
Connected for 32 Years With Line, Coming Here From Chicago.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 19.

Col. Maurice W. Kozminski, director general of the passenger traffic department of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique—the French line—while suffering from depression and melancholia as a result of the death of his wife, took his life yesterday by hanging in the bathroom of his suite in the Hotel Plaza. His body was found suspended from a towel bracket by means of a noose contrived by combining with a dog leash the twisted waistcord of a bathrobe.

Col. Kozminski was 57 years old and had been connected with the French line thirty-two years. Though of Polish extraction, he was born in Chicago, the son of a banker who lived in that city until he came here. May 1, 1915, to take charge of the company's passenger business on this side of the Atlantic on the retirement of M. Paul Faguet. His military title was the result of service on the staff of Gen. Turner of Illinois. His father, in connection with the banking business, had become interested in the shipping industry and was appointed a Western general passenger agent for the French line with headquarters in Chicago. When the elder Kozminski died, twenty-five years ago, his son succeeded him in that office and is said to have inherited about \$1,000,000 of his father's \$3,000,000 estate.

During his more than five years' residence in New York Col. Kozminski had made his home most of the time in the Plaza, where he occupied, with his wife and his daughter, Sybil, a suite on the eleventh floor. Early in the world war his banking interests had become involved in the services by naming him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Less than one year ago he took his wife and daughter to a trip over the newly established automobile route through Algeria and Morocco. During the outing last summer Mrs. Kozminski was stricken with cancer and she died January 13 in St. Vincent's Hospital. She had been active in war work for the Red Cross and for the French war orphans.

The Colonel never rallied from the shock of her death. For a long time he was ill in a sanatorium, but he had returned to his duties in the company's offices, 19 State street, and was at his desk Monday. On Saturday he had been among those who welcomed the Prince of Monaco aboard La France of his own line. The Prince was one of his friends, Arthur Henderson, a business associate, said he never had known a man more devoted to his wife. Though he never had heard the Colonel hint that he contemplated suicide, he said, he had asked his friends some time ago to promise that "if anything should happen" he should be buried beside his wife in the Rosehill cemetery in Chicago.

Miss Sybil Kozminski, who is 20 years old, made her debut in society about two years ago. A dance at the Plaza was given by the younger Kozminski, which was attended by the French Government delegates. The British Government derives millions of revenue from liquor taken into Bimini for no other purpose than to smuggle it into the United States, Canada, Cuba and Mexico, through their revenue laws, profit by the sale of liquors destined for the United States.

CHANGE OF PHONE NUMBER—

The new number for Herald Want Ads is

CHELSEA 4000

Remember it.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

UNIONS TO TIE UP SHIPPING UPON BOTH COASTS

Steamship Owners Deadlocked With Marine Workers Over Wages.

FERUSETH IS INSISTENT

Demands Enforcement of Language Provisions of Seamen's Law.

NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE

Federal Commissioner Here to Keep in Touch With Developments.

A strike which would tie up all vessels in both transatlantic and coastwise trade appears nearer than at any time since the American Steamship Owners Association a week ago proposed a reduction on May 1 of about 25 per cent. in wages and a revision of working conditions to the union representatives of the marine engineers, the cooks and stewards and the firemen, oilers and water tenders.

Eighty members of the American Steamship Owners Association met yesterday afternoon at the Whitehall Club, 17 Battery place, and decided by a unanimous vote to back up the action of the wage committee in insisting upon a cut in wages. Union leaders insisted they would tie up every ship on the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts before they would submit to a cent's cut in pay.

Position of Owners.

Winthrop L. Marvin, vice-president and general manager of the American Steamship Owners Association, summed up the employers' reply with the following:

"In reply to the six demands of the Marine, Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders Union it was unanimously voted that on the request for the abolition of the Sea Bureau of the Shipping Board the union be referred to the board; that on the points referring to enforcement of sections 13, 14 and 2 of the seamen's law the union be referred to the Department of Commerce."

But in regard to the demand for preference in employment for union men the shipowners were entirely opposed to such a proposition, which would involve discrimination in employment, and might involve discrimination against young American seamen in favor of foreigners.

The same six demands will be submitted to-day by the International Seamen's Union, Andrew Feruseth, president of the union, said that a settlement upon those questions would be demanded before wages and working conditions could be considered. He said he was especially interested in the enforcement of the section of the seamen's law which provides that 75 per cent. of the crews of American ships must speak the language in which officers give orders.

Insists on Union Preference.

Feruseth said he would insist that preference in employment be given to union men "for the purpose of developing efficiency," with the understanding that the union would admit to membership any one not reasonably qualified. Oscar Carlson, general secretary of the Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders Union, said the union would insist on strict enforcement of the language clauses of which members act before they would consider wages. Carlson said he represented 40,000 men. The proposed wage scale for his men would give deck engineers and pumpmen \$75 a month instead of \$55; donkeymen, storekeepers, oilers and water tenders, \$55 instead of \$35; firemen, \$67.50 instead of \$50; and coal passers and helpers, \$55 instead of \$35.

Negotiations will be continued to-day. The marine cooks and stewards will meet a committee of the owners to-day. Fred G. Davis, Commissioner of the Department of Labor, arrived yesterday from Washington to keep in touch with the situation.

BRYAN ASSAILS METHOD FOR BOOZERS' DEPOTS

Canada, Cuba and Mexico Also in His Bad Graces.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 19.

In a speech to-night at the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church William J. Bryan took Great Britain and other countries to task for permitting "booze depots" near America's coasts.

"At present," he said, "the Canadian territory adjoining us on the north and the British Isles to the west, and Cuba and Mexico are being used as the base for conspiracies against our laws."

"Bimini, for instance, a practically worthless island forty miles from the Florida coast, has been converted into a depot for intoxicating liquors, which are sent out from there to points between Savannah and Key West."

"The British Government derives millions of revenue from liquor taken into Bimini for no other purpose than to smuggle it into the United States, Canada, Cuba and Mexico, through their revenue laws, profit by the sale of liquors destined for the United States."

WHEN you think of Country Boarders think of The Herald's Want Ads. You will find a lot of attractive places advertised there. Phone Chelsea 4000—Ad.

U. S. WILL UPHOLD MONROE DOCTRINE EVEN IF IT MEANS WAR, SAYS JAPAN TO DOUBLE ITS NAVY BY 1927

AMERICA WATCHES TOKIO'S BIG SPURT

President Gets Secret Reports of Feverish Activity in Struggle for Sea Power.

EXPERTS COMPARE SHIPS

Administration Is Determined U. S. Navy Shall Be Best of Any in the World.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 19.

Trustworthy information obtained by secret agents of the United States Government and disclosed by the Navy Department to-day reveals Japan building against time in efforts to more than double her navy.

High officers of the United States Navy, forbidden to talk for publication, privately admitted to THE NEW YORK HERALD that the new Administration was watching Japan's strenuous navy building with grave concern, and that the carefully guarded opinion in the inner circles of Government was that the Japanese are forging a weapon to use against this country.

Interest in Japanese naval construction is such that every week a report is submitted to the President, to the Secretary of State and to other heads of the Government.

The digest of a report obtained by THE NEW YORK HERALD to-day takes into consideration the fact that Japan is constructing many small craft that could be converted into destroyers and submarines and which are not figured in the estimate of their naval programme and progress that is being made from week to week by the American Government. The bare facts show that Japan will have strengthened her navy 50 per cent. by 1924, while the United States will have added 19 per cent. and Japan slightly more than 100 per cent. by 1927, while the United States will have added 50 per cent.

Navy to Be Second to None.

For the first time it can be stated authoritatively that the United States does not purpose to stand still and that it is the settled purpose of President Harding not only to complete the great American naval building programme of 1916 but to maintain the navy in the highest state of efficiency. Even partial disarmament is a long way off. While the President is known to favor deep reaching reforms in the army, there will be no stint on the money needed to build up the navy and hold it at peak strength. In 1927, under the guidance of President Harding, it will be the world's list of naval armaments.

The members of the new Administration are united on that point, which has been thoroughly discussed at recent Cabinet meetings. There is a great deal of confidential information in the President's possession, and the logic of the secret knowledge as well as of the public and semi-public facts is leading the Administration to press for swift passage of the naval appropriations bill which was allowed to perish at the end of the preceding Congress, and to the repeal of the naval disarmament act. With the passage of that bill there will be sudden speeding up toward the completion of the ten super-dreadnoughts, the six battle cruisers, the ten cruisers, the fifty destroyers, the sixty-seven submarines and all the rest of the 135 new warships authorized.

The figures obtained by THE NEW YORK HERALD show that on April 1, 1921, the great naval powers of the world stood in this relation as to fighting ships:

In the coming six years Great Britain's naval construction will be inconsequential, according to its present plan; the United States will have increased its naval strength by 19 per cent. and Japan will have increased its naval strength by 100 per cent. and will have more than 100 per cent. work now in sight, that is on construction concerning which the secret agents of the United States have information. Naval officers feel that they are well within the truth when they estimate that the true increase in Japanese naval power will be more like 125 per cent. since an immense amount of building is of a character that can be hidden from the anxious eyes of foreigners, or that can be disguised.

Comparisons on Known Plans.

The figures that have been submitted to the chiefs of the American Government and which show what the naval power relation will be in 1927, according to building programmes now laid down, are as follows:

	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.
United States	323	2,000,871
Great Britain	221	2,015,220
Japan	179	1,275,000

In every estimate of Japanese naval strength, present and planned, that is transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy and others that have a right to the knowledge, the "plus" symbol always is attached to the figures for Japan, for it represents the

Continued on Third Page.

World Owes America \$18,000,000,000 With Debt Growing \$10,000,000 Daily

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 19.

INVESTMENTS and loans of American citizens' exporters, business men, farmers and of the United States Government in foreign countries now total more than \$18,000,000,000, official reports of the Treasury Department and Department of Commerce showed here to-day. This is the total which the world now owes the United States partly as a result of the war and partly from trade. The debt is increasing at the rate of almost \$10,000,000 a day, including Sundays, counting deferred interest payments and the foreign trade balance.

Prompt payment of interest by foreign creditors would bring into the United States Treasury annually and into the pockets of American citizens approximately a billion a year. This is equal to one-quarter of the total expenditures of the Government for the next three years, as estimated by Secretary Mellon.

The world's debt itemizes thus:

Due to the United States, approximately \$10,000,000,000 advanced as war loans; due to the Government, \$3,000,000,000 for surplus war material sold abroad; due to American exporters and manufacturers, about \$3,000,000,000 for goods delivered; due to American investors, \$2,000,000,000 on bonds of foreign governments sold here and on stock in foreign industrial concerns.

Europe is sending to the United States gold in so large quantities that approximately one-third of the world's total of it is within the United States. Gold within the United States at the latest report made by the Treasury totaled \$3,001,000,000.

The Senate approved to-day without roll call Senator Reed's resolution authorizing the Judiciary Committee to continue the investigation, partly completed by the last Congress, of the conduct of foreign loans, payments of money on commitments since the armistice and whether or not any such payments were without authority of law under the terms of the various Liberty bond acts.

4 TONS OF INCOME TAXES AT ALBANY

Last Minute Mail Swamps Bureau; Expect Figures to Equal Last Year's.

MANY NEW PAYERS

Business, Stock Losses and Omitted Dividends Shown in Returns.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, April 19.

Four tons of mail, containing millions of dollars in checks, money orders and cash, are being sorted in the main office of the State Income Tax Bureau. It contains the last rush of income tax returns, mailed just previous to April 15.

The actual cash so far received and counted by the bureau and its twelve branch offices scattered through the State is \$15,000,000. This does not include the money mailed in the few days previous to April 15, which always contains the biggest part of the tax. Officials of the department are confident that the total tax will at least equal that of last year, when \$33,000,000 was collected.

Business and stock deal losses, it is believed, will be more than made up by the returns from new income taxpayers. The field men of the bureau say they have been amazed by the large number of men and women in industrial centers who filed returns for the first time.

Conditions are reflected in the returns of business men, who were active in the stock market. One man reported that his business netted him \$55,000, but that the profit was entirely wiped out by stock losses. He had no net income and will pay no tax. The returns show many other business men met the same misfortune. The failure of a large number of stock corporations to pay dividends is shown in the returns of thousands of persons.

Another interesting result of business conditions is the effect on railroad and other workers. Their returns show that they earned more money in 1920 than ever before, but they haven't any money to pay the tax now. They were hit by the wholesale layoffs and shutdown of factories during the first part of this year and last few months of last.

Five hundred requests for time extensions have been filed in the last few days as a result of the passage of the Davenport bill, providing a more equitable way for computing profit and loss on securities purchased before January 1, 1913. The department has decided to give all persons who might be affected by the bill an extension of sixty days.

The last of the income tax returns will be received this week, and next week the field and desk men will start checking up. For 1919 there were 750,000 income taxpayers. The number probably will be increased for 1920. By the checking up process last year \$125,000,000 was added to the tax, or more than double the cost of running the department.

PRIZED BRONZE VIRGIN IS STOLEN FROM SALON

Greatest Work of Lenoir Was Designed for Lourdes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 19.

Excitement as great as when the Mona Lisa painting disappeared from the Louvre reigns in the Salon Nationale today following the discovery of the theft of a bronze statue of the Virgin, considered to be the greatest work of the late Alfred Lenoir.

MOVE ON TO BAR GERMANY'S FILMS

Distributors and Producers Roused by Teutonic Discrimination.

PLAN CONGRESS APPEAL

Legion Takes Hand in Fight—High Tariff Barrier May Be Asked.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 19.

Movements got under way here yesterday to bar, either by tariff legislation or other means, the further importation of motion pictures made in Germany. Agitation against the German films was started in the American Legion, the report of which led Major Cornelius W. Wickersham, one of the officials of the legion, to state he would present the matter to the Americanization Committee to-day.

Independent producers, led by John Emerson, both as movie director and as president of the Actors' Equity Association, prepared to appeal to Congress for protection against the films, and the Equity will back the movement as a safeguard against throwing American movie actors out of employment. The Motion Picture Directors' Association held a meeting last night to consider opposition to such importations, which the film makers declare will ruin the home industry if persisted in.

William A. Brady, president of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, said the industry here would fight the German business if such Teutonic discrimination was maintained as was recently reported by Carl Lammle, president of the Universal Film Corporation, who said on his return from Europe that Germany barred all films from the home market. A committee of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, representing the distributors, are generally in favor of permitting the importation of films from Germany, but they are not in favor of the House Committee on Ways and Means with reference to a tariff on foreign movies.

"I will meet the German trade," Brady said, "the whole world, in fact, on a 50-50 basis. If there's no discrimination on their part there'll be no restriction here. But if there is, we'll appeal to Congress. I think they are afraid that films from this country, which fill 80 per cent. of the foreign market, are Americanizing their population, teaching their children American manners and customs. Bonar Law, former Chancellor of the Exchequer in Great Britain, told me as much himself."

Emerson said several members of the American Legion had told him a movement was afoot in that organization in objection to the Te